THE N°. 336.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 2, 1751.

A Continuation of the Propoſals for Uniting the Kingdoms of GREAT-BRITAIN *and* IRELAND, *which was begun in our laſt.*

BUT the People need not be alarmed. The Fact is not yet become a Matter of Diſpute, and to prevent all future Apprehenſions, we ſhall endeavour to prove, that whatever Trade *Ireland* ſhall gain by an Union, will not be gained from *Great-Britain*, but from other Countries, her Rivals in Trade, or her natural Enemies.

Let us then ſuppoſe the Trade of the whole World divided into twenty Parts. Let us ſuppoſe (a very large Suppoſition in favour of *Great-Britain*) that ſhe hath five of theſe Parts. Will it not plainly follow, that *Ireland* will gain a Proportion of three fourths from other Countries, and only one from *Great-Britain*. Let us then compute the great additional Duties, which *Ireland* muſt pay for the Liberty of Trade, and it will clearly appear how conſiderably *Great Britain* muſt gain by this dreaded Article of an Union.

If indeed ſhe were able alone to ſupply every foreign Market with her Woolen Manufactures; if no other Nation had already, or might hereafter take from her any Part of it, ſhe would then very wiſely forbid *Ireland* to meddle with it. But ſince the *Dutch* and the *French* have already a great Share of it, and are every Year gaining yet greater; ſince there is a larger Demand in foreign Markets, than *Great-Britain* can poſſibly ſupply, were it not worthy of her Wiſdom to give, at leaſt, ſome Part of it to *Ireland*? The *Iriſh* would, in Truth, only become her Factors, ſince all their Wealth, after a little Circulation at home, would certainly fix at laſt in *Great Britain*.

The *French* have already got Poſſeſſion of the *Turky* Woolen Trade, nor is it ſaid in the Spirit of Prophecy, that it will never be recovered, until the *Iriſh*, whether united or ununited, be permitted to manufacture and export their Wool for that Purpoſe.

But, in Truth, this Branch of Trade ſeems to be loſt for ever. Even the *Iriſh*, with all their Advantages, will not be able to recover it. The *French* are much better ſituated. Their Port of *Marſeilles* opens to the main Ocean, and they ſail directly to *Turky*. The Voyage from *Ireland*, without reckoning Accidents of Wind and Weather, is at leaſt five Weeks longer; conſequently the *French* go ſo much cheaper, and ſo much earlier to Market. However, it would greatly diſtreſs them, were the *Iriſh* allowed to manufacture their Wool, ſince it would effectually ſtop that unhappy Practice of running it, by which the *French* Trade is in a great meaſure ſupported.

But in a far more valuable Branch of the Woolen Manufacture, that of Stuffs and Gamblets, the *French* a few Years ago were able to underſell the *Britiſh* Merchant in *Portugal*. This Trade was wholly loſt. The *Iriſh* attempted it, and in ſpite of all Prohibitions effectually recovered it, and even at this Time poſſeſs it, although apparently at the great Diſcount of ſixteen *per Cent* to maintain it. This is not mere Reaſoning; it is more; it is Matter of Fact, and the Conſequences attending it are equally manifeſt as the Fact itſelf, and equally ſhew how very far from Rivalſhip, how greatly ſerviceable *Ireland* may be to *Great-Britain*, if ſhe were allowed ſome Part of this Trade.

But when *Ireland* ſhall know her true Intereſt, ſhe will not employ her People in the Woolen Trade, beyond her own Home Conſumption, nor ſuffer ſuch extended Tracts of her beſt Land to lie uncultivated in Sheep-walks. She will rather improve and extend her Linnen Manufacture, as far more profitable, and in which ſhe would probably ſoon excel the whole World. This Aſſertion may require ſome Proof.

Let us therefore ſuppoſe a thouſand Acres of Land ſtocked with Sheep; let us compute the Loſſes by Death, with all Expences of Shepherds, Sheering, Dreſſing, Spinning, Weaving, Dying, Preſſing, the Wool they produce. Let us again ſuppoſe the ſame Number of Acres manured and cultivated for Flax; let us compute the Expence of Dreſſing, Spinning, Weaving, Whitening, and when we carry them both to Market, we ſhall find the Linnen will produce at leaſt two thirds more than the Woolen Cloth.

Yet in whatever Degree, or in whatever Manner, *Ireland* ſhall increaſe her Wealth, we ſhall find a large Proportion of it annually coming to *Great Britain*. The Liſt of her Abſentees is already very numerous. The Sums expended here by her People of Buſineſs, or her People of Idleneſs, and by her Youth for Education, are conſiderable. But if we ſuppoſe the Lords and Commons, choſen to be her Repreſentatives in Parliament, reſiding here, perhaps the whole Year, certainly during the Seſſions, with their Wives, Children and Domeſtics; if we compute the Numbers, whom Buſineſs and whom Pleaſure (as they will then have no Court or Parliament in *Dublin*) will bring over hither, we ſhall be convinced how large a Part of the Treaſures of that Kingdom will annually come hither, without any Poſſibility of returning. Even the Taxes, to be remitted hither, will make no inconſiderable Addition to the Account.

In what Proportion *Ireland* may be ſuppoſed capable of paying her Share of the common Taxes, muſt be left to the Wiſdom and Integrity of the Perſons, whom his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to appoint in each Kingdom, to make a fair and equitable Calculation. But it is apparent, that even immediately, upon the very firſt good Effects of an Union, ſhe will be able to pay a conſiderable Portion of the neceſſary, annual Expences of the Government. Thus *Great Britain* will be greatly relieved under the Weight and Preſſure of her Taxes. She may be enabled to ſupport another War, when the Ambition or Injuſtice of her Neighbours ſhall make it neceſſary.

Even theſe Reaſons, for it would be tedious to enumerate more, may convince us how advantageous an Union will be to *Great-Britain*. Every Reader, in Proportion to his Abilities, will find other Arguments, and ſome, perhaps, better. We ſhall only mention one more, to prove, that this is the proper Time for propoſing it.

The *Iriſh*, by a late Spirit of Improvement, and an Emulation of Induſtry, encouraged by Præmiums, however inconſiderable in themſelves, are increaſing the Wealth of the Nation. The Natives are growing more induſtrious; their Lands are a little better cultivated, and their Manufactures, of all Kinds, improving. Their Progreſs is indeed ſlow, but they are in the right Road, and every laſt Step is an Encouragement to proceed. Yet as even a little Addition of Wealth, to them, who have lived long in extreme Poverty, is apt to inſpire them with Inſolence and Vanity, perhaps the *Iriſh*, influenced by ſuch Motives, may hereafter unwiſely refuſe an Union, if offered to them, and certainly it will never be a wiſe Meaſure to force them to accept it. The People of *Great Britain* are too ſincerely the Friends of Liberty to attempt it, and the *Iriſh* are of too warm a Spirit tamely to ſubmit to it, altho' Reſiſtance would be their Ruin. May the good Providence of God, which watches over the Happineſs of theſe Nations, forbid even a Thought of it.

Let

Let us now consider what Advantages the *Irish* may promise themselves by an Union. Let them then imagine their Country, within a few Years, improved in the Number of its Inhabitants, in the Health of its Climate, in the Cultivation of its Lands, in a Degree of Riches and Plenty, which they must not expect in Ages, according to their present Measures of Improvement. Let them see their lowest Natives reclaimed from Ignorance and Superstition, and animated with Sentiments of Liberty, which do Honour to human Nature, as well as best secure its Happiness. Let them see their Ports opened to the Trade of the World, and their Ships going abroad with their own Manufactures, and returning with the Blessings, which Providence hath divided to different Countries, as if with Design to promote an universal Commerce of good Offices among Mankind, for their mutual Happiness. If Ambition have any Effect upon them, let them seize this Opportunity of entering into the Affairs of *Europe*; of having an honourable Share in determining the Fate of other Nations, and fixing their own for ever.

At present *Ireland* hath no Character, not even a Name in the Affairs of *Europe*. Her little Regalia, her Parliaments and their Debates are confined within their own Kingdom. And however the Gentlemen of *Ireland* may love to talk of Freedom and Independence; however warm they are in their Sentiments of Liberty, yet these Sentiments (altho' hereafter they may be of Use to the great Cause of Liberty in general) with regard to them are purely imaginary. No Nation is truly free, that cannot resent the Insults, and repel the Violence of her Enemies; but *Ireland* hath really no Being, as a Nation; neither domestic Trade, nor foreign Influence, but under the Protection of *Great Britain*. Should she withdraw that Protection, *Ireland* must fall a Prey to the first Invader, without even the Power of chusing herself a Master.

When *Ireland* considers her own Poverty, she must naturally be alarmed at the Names of Taxes, Customs and Excise. But let her recollect, that altho' she should be obliged to pay all Duties of Import and Export equally with *Great Britain*, yet the Sum of the Duties of Exportation will always be proportioned to her Degree of Trade, which will sufficiently enable her to pay them, and that those of Importation will in a great measure depend upon herself.

All Duties, in general, of Importation, may be divided into those upon Goods, that contribute to Luxury, and those, of which we have the same kind, altho' in less Perfection, manufactured in our own Country. We might frugally live without those of the first sort, such as Wines, *&c.* or might in Part supply the Want of them at Home; or as they are generally used only by the Rich, the Payment of them is a Tax only upon Folly and Extravagance. The second kind of Duties is laid upon the Importation of Goods, in some measure necessary, such as Silks, Velvets, *&c.* but which, in tolerable Perfection, may be manufactured at Home. The Duties upon this Kind can never be laid too high, that the Poor of the Country may be employed, and the Rich may be punished for their Luxury in encouraging foreign Manufactures.

From hence it is manifest, that the *Irish* will have it in their own Power, in some measure, to fix the gross Sum of their Duties of Importation, nor can they ever be greatly oppressive, but by their own extreme Wickedness and Folly. The same Reasoning is equally just with regard to the Excise.

[*The Conclusion in our next.*]

UTRECHT, June 29.

ACCORDING to Letters from Genoa, Leghorn, and many other trading Cities of Italy, there is just brought on the Carpet the Project of a League between the principal Powers of that Continent, for uniting their Maritime Forces against the Corsairs of Barbary, whose Piracies cause so great a Prejudice to Commerce. The Powers whereof this League is to be composed, are, the Pope, the King of the Two Sicilies, the Republic of Venice, and that of Genoa, who are jointly to maintain a certain Number of Ships destined only to clear the Sea of those Pirates. Great Pains are taking to draw into this Plan the Courts of Spain and Portugal, who will find an equal Interest in the Success of the Undertaking.

Modena, June 2. The write from Genoa, that the Captain of a French Ship arrived there from Malta, reported, that the Corsairs of Barbary had landed some Troops on the Island of Pantalaree, situated towards the Coast of Tunis, and dependent upon the Kingdom of Sicily; but they were repulsed by the Inhabitants, and obliged to retreat to their Ships with great Precipitation, with the Loss of about 40 Men killed and wounded.

Schaffhouse, June 7. It is confirmed that the Negotiations are begun again about the Renewal of the Alliance between the Crown of France and the Helvetic Body. Letters from Bern advise, that Mr. de Villettes Minister from the King of Great Britain, has received a Courier with important Dispatches from London, concerning the Proposals which that Minister is charged to make to the Protestant Cantons.

Paris, June 11. We learn from Puy in Velay, that the Bishop of that City, attended by some Thousands of People of his Diocese, going in Procession upon Account of the Jubilee, and being in the Church of L'Hotel-Dieu, Part of the Roof fell in, by which 150 Persons were killed, or dangerously wounded. Forty Thousand Muskets, and the same Number of Swords and Bayonets are making at St. Etienne en Feroz, in order to be sent to our Settlements, in the East-Indies, and particularly to Pondicherry.

LONDON.

June 8, Our last Advices from Copenhagen, say, that there is a Naval Expedition on the Carpet, which is conducted with all imaginable Secrecy, and the Issue of which, it is believed will be of the last Importance.

Some private Letters from Amsterdam, mention their having received an Account, that the Algerine Rovers in the Mediterranean have of late cruized under Saletine Colours, and take Ships of all Nations, except the English, who are at Peace with the Crown of Morocco.

By private Letters from Dresden, we learn, that the French Ministry are labouring to defeat the British Minister's Negotiations at that Court; Overtures being actually made for renewing the Treaty concluded some Years ago between their Most Christian and Polish Majesties, upon Terms very advantageous to the latter.

They tell us from Berlin, that notwithstanding the Russian Court pretends to be in no Pain about the Preparations or Designs of the Turks, they have Advice from the Frontiers of Poland, that divers Russian Regiments are on their March to form a Camp in the Ukraine towards the Borders of Tartary.

His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at the Close of the Session, June 25, 1751.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE advanced Season of the Year makes it necessary for me to put an End to this Session of Parliament; and I do it with the greater Satisfaction, as your diligent Application to the public Business has brought it to so happy a Conclusion. On this Occasion I cannot but return you my hearty Thanks for the many Proofs you have given me, of your Zeal and Affection for me and my Government, and the Care and Attention which you have exerted for the Interests of my People.

As *Europe* now enjoys a happy Tranquility, very little Alteration has been made in the State of Foreign Affairs since your Meeting. My Resolution to preserve the general Peace is the same; and I have the greatest Reason to rely on the like good Disposition in the Powers in Alliance with me, not only being continued, but confirmed and improved.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Readiness with which you have granted me the Supplies for the current Year, demands my particular Acknowlegements; and the Prudence and Firmness you have shewn in compleating the Reduction of the Interest of the national Debt, is as agreeable to me, as that Measure is essential to the Strength and Welfare of my Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but effectually to consult your own true Happiness and Interest. Let it be your Care to maintain, in your several Countries, the public Peace and good Order; to encourage and promote a just Reverence for Government and Law; and not to suffer these good Laws, which are enacted here, to lose their Effect, for want of a due Execution.

After this the Parliament was prorogued to *August* 13.

June 27. Our Correspondents at Paris acquaint us, that a strict Silence is observed with respect to the Proceedings of the eight French Ships that were last Year on the Coast of Guiney, but that however it is very well known, that Branch of Commerce commands, in a great Measure, the Ministers Attention.

July

July 2. We hear from Barcelona, that they have received Orders from Court to lay up large Quantities of Provisions and Warlike Stores, which are said to be partly destined for the West-Indies, and the rest perhaps for an Expedition against the Algerines, or against the Imperialists in Italy, or else to go and take Possession of Corsica; they can't tell which: In the mean Time the King's Commissaries are visiting the Magazines at Barcelona, and taking an Account of the Stores actually therein.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Monday last his Excellency in Council, was pleased to further prorogue the Assembly to the second Tuesday in *November*.

Last Night came to Town the Honourable *Benjamin Tasker*, jun. Esq; who came Passenger from *London*; in the Snow *Nancy*, who is gone into *Wye River*. She has had a long Passage, and we cannot as yet learn, she has brought in much News. Mr. *Richard Lloyd* of *Kent* County, and Mr. *William Thomas* of *West-River*, also came Passengers in the *Nancy*.

This Evening will be performed, by a Set of Gentlemen, a Concert of Music, in the Council Chamber, for the Benefit of the Talbot *County Charity School.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPTAIN JOHN RENDELL, of *Baltimore Town*, designing to leave the Province this Fall, hereby gives Notice thereof, that if any Persons have any Claim or Demands on him, they may bring them in and they shall be Paid: And those who are indebted to him are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

September 12, 1751.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Justices of *Prince George's* County, will meet at *Upper Marlborough* Town, at the Court-House, in the County aforesaid, on Friday the 29th Day of *November* next, to treat with such Persons, who shall then offer to undertake Building a Public Prison for the said County, agreeable to the Act of Assembly, in that Case, late made and provided. Signed *per* Order,

JOSEPH SIM, Clerk of the said County Court.

September 28, 1751.

ON Tuesday Night last, one *John Mitchell*, late Miller to Mr. *George Brown*, at *Gunpowder Forest*, stole out of Mrs. *Sarah Ramsay*'s Orchard, at the Head of *Severn*, a Dark Brown Mare; which probably he has since quitted. Whosoever shall apprehend the said *Mitchell*, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by either *Thomas Thornton*, at *Joppa*, or *Sarah Ramsay*. He is a tall Man, near six Feet high, very thin, and freckled in the Face, has a large shambling Walk, and clumsey Legs. Had on and with him three Jackets, a light Drab coloured Cloth Coat, a Bundle of Shirts, and other Apparel.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at William Elton's, *near the Dock in* ANNAPOLIS,

ALL Sorts of *Liverpool* Earthen Ware, White Ware, Boxes of Medicines, *Stoughton*'s Bitters, *Hungary* Water, *Turlington*'s Balsam, and *British* Oil: Also Tea Chests, Looking-Glasses, Check'd Linnen, and Bed Ticking, &c.

THOMAS RIMMERR.

September 25, 1751.

STOLEN or Strayed on Tuesday Night last, from the Subscriber, at the Head of *Severn* River, a small Brown Mare, having a Blaze in her Face, and is branded I M.

Whoever will bring home the said Mare, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by SARAH RAMSAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof, Price 6d.

AN Extract of a Law relating to Tobacco; which had passed the Honourable the House of COMMONS, and lay before the House of LORDS in *June* last.

RAN away from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works on *Patapsco* River, the 27th of last Month, a Negro Man, named *Banjar Jack*; he took with him three Osnabrigs Shirts, a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, Negro Flats, and an old Hat: He walks somewhat lame, having his Toes sometime ago Frost-bitten: he is of low Stature, has a flat Nose, talks pretty good *English*; he has been at Mr. *Snowden*'s since he went away; and is supposed will make towards *Virginia*; he has been much used about the Iron-Works.

Whoever apprehends him, so that he may be had again, by the Subscriber, at the said Works, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, if taken in *Maryland*; and if in *Virginia*, two Pistoles, paid by

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

N. B. One of the Shirts is very yellow with Mine Bank Clay.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, in ANNAPOLIS,

CORDAGE and Sail Duck; also an Assortment of *European* and *East India* GOODS; likewise good *Barbadoes* Rum, and *Muscovado* Sugar.

LANCELOT JACQUES.

TO BE SOLD

A Tract of Land in *Frederick* County, called *Park Hall*, containing by Patent 1550 Acres, lying at no greater Distance than twelve Miles from *Frederick-Town*, and at much the same Distance from the Mouth of the River *Monockasy*: The Land is very valuable, being well Timbered, well Watered, abounding with Meadows, and has a great deal of Pasturage Ground. For the Terms of Sale and Title, enquire in *Annapolis*, of M. MACNEMARA.

IN Pursuance of a late Act of Assembly, Notice is hereby given, that there is at the Plantation of *John Wilcoxon*, in *Frederick* County, near the Mouth of *Monoccacy* River, taken up as a Stray, an old Flea-bitten Horse, which has been used to the Draught; he paces a little, is about 13 Hands and a half high, and is branded on each Shoulder and Thigh with a Mark not very plain, but seems to be somewhat like a Figure of 2 turn'd Bottom upwards.

The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

IN Pursuance of a late Act of Assembly, Notice is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *William Stone*, near *Rogues* Harbour, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a very small young Sorrel Horse, about 11 Hands high, has no Brand, a Wart on his near Flank, a small white Spot near his right Eye, four white Feet, and a small white Spot on his Nose.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

IN Pursuance of a late Act of Assembly, Notice is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *David Sullivant*, in *Kent* County, near *Chester-Town*, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Gelding, about 12 Hands high, neither dock'd nor branded: He was at the said *Sullivant*'s Plantation last Winter, and was not Cut when he came; and has a white Snip on his Nose.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one Year's Gazette (and more especially those who owe for four or five Years) and those otherways indebted to him, are desired to comply with the Apostle PAUL's Injunction in his Epistle to the *Romans*, Chap. xiii. V. 7. *Render——to all their Dues*,——which will greatly oblige him [their humble Servant] and enable him to comply with the same great Apostle's Injunction in the next Verse, *Owe no Man any Thing, but to love one another.*

IMPORTED

IMPORTED,

In the last SHIPS *from* ENGLAND, *Variety of* European *and* India *Goods, to be* SOLD *very reasonably by* Beale Bordley, *opposite to Mr.* Soumaien's *in* ANNAPOLIS; *among which are*

FIne broad cloths and trimmings in patterns, ſtriped plain and blue camblets, ſuper-fine drab ſagathies, black ſergede nim, *Scotch* plad, ſingle and double alopeens, ſilveretts, ſtriped luteſtrings, *Perſian* taffeties, ſcarlet bays, fine broad *Iriſh* frize, fine mix'd beaſkin, duffels, ſpotted flannel, imboſſed ſerges, corded drugget, foreſt cloths, ſuper-fine *Saxon* green cloth, ſtriped flannel, half-thicks, kerſeys, dyed negroes cotton, cotton counterpanes tufted, fine corded dimity, ſuper-fine *India* dimity, ſtriped cottons, ſtriped garlix, figur'd dimity, womens and girls whalebone and cane hoops, ſilk clogs, womens beſt velvet caps, ſhammy ſkins, patterns of ſcarlet knit worſted for waiſtcoats, hoſiery, gloves, rugs and blankets, ſearnothing jackets, ſweet oil *per* quart, *China* bowls, diſhes, plates, milk-pots and cuſtard cups, fine wormed wine, beer, and cyder glaſſes, *Naples* biſcuit pans, mens and boys hats, boys laced ditto, womens fur hats, ſhip and boat compaſſes, pewter, oſnabrigs, white linnens, checks, long lawns, piſtol and flower'd ditto, ſtriped muſlins, cambricks, blue linnen, callicoes and chints, hummum, ſilk, cotton, and linnen handkerchiefs, *Ruſſia* towelling, white and brown ſheeting, chilloes, beſt ſingle and double refin'd *London* loaf ſugar at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s.* 2 *d.* raiſins *per* jar, ſalt petre, allſpice, nutmegs, cinnamon, ſago, ginger, pepper, roll brimſtone, allom, glue, fine gunpowder, ſhot and lead, 30 *d.* 20 *d.* 10 *d.* 8 *d.* and 6 *d.* nails, ſcythe-ſtones, grind-ſtones, variety of raſps and files, iron pots, ſkillets, and frying-pans, ſpades, and other iron ware, neat fowling pieces, ſchool dictionaries, *Raddiman's* rudiments, *Clark's* exerciſes, ſmall hiſtories, variety of prints, maps, *&c.* ſadlery, ſnuff, pigtail tobacco, pocket ſteelyards, blank account books, memorandum books, common-prayer books with the new verſion of pſalms, with and without cuts, protractors ſcales and dividers, painted *Dutch* tiles for chimney-pieces, Lamp Black, *&c. &c.*

Alſo good *Barbadoes* rum, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, chocolate, and ſherry wine.

September 3, 1751.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, about a Mile from *Patuxent* Iron-Works, on the firſt of this Inſtant, an *Iriſh* Convict Servant named *John Ewdale*; he is a luſty well-ſet Fellow, about 6 Feet high, freſh colour'd, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has ſeveral Moles on his Face: He had when he went away a dark colour'd Cloth Jacket, an old white Linnen Jacket, a check Shirt, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, two Pair of Oſnabrigs Trowſers, a Caſtor Hat almoſt new, a Silk Handkerchief, old black Leather Shoes with Holes cut in the Toes of them, and a long brown Wig; he is about 45 Years of Age, by Trade a Joyner and Carpenter.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and brings him home, or ſo ſecures him as his Maſter may have him, ſhall have Four Pounds Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

Cæcil County, *Auguſt* 8, 1751.

TAken up, on Suſpicion of being Runaways, and now in Cuſtody in *Cæcil* County Goal, two Men, who ſay their Names are *Patrick Anderſon* and *John Andrſon*; they pretend to be Sailors, and ſay they came from *South-Carolina* in a ſmall Boat about 12 Feet Keel, in order to go to the Northward for Employment; but it is believed they came from *Virginia*, or the Lower Parts of *Maryland*; but will not own their Maſters. One had on a Soldier's Coat, and Trowſers; the other a ſhort blue Jacket and Trowſers: One is a ſhort well-ſet Man; the other a tall elderly Man.

Whoever owns the ſaid Boat, may have her, on paying Charges, and applying to RICHARD THOMPSON, Ranger in *Cæcil* County.

WILLIAM PREW, HATTER, from LONDON,
Near the Town-Gate in the City of ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES and Sells all Sorts of Beaver and Caſtor Hats for Men, Women, and Children, in the beſt and cheapeſt Manner: He likewiſe turns, cleanſes, and dyes Hats.

He alſo gives Ready Money for all Sorts of Fur.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, called *Griffith's Park*, lying in *Frederick* County, between the Upper and Lower Falls of *Potowmack* River, near the Mouth of Capt. *Johns's* Creek; containing, by Patent, 500 Acres. It is a Body of choice Land, and very conveniently ſituated. For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to JANE THOMPSON, Executrix of *John Thompſon*, late of *Cæcil* County, deceaſed.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, Truſtee of WILLIAM CUMMING, *of the City of* ANNAPOLIS, *Eſq; for the Uſe of his Creditors, the following Tracts of Land*; viz.

ONE Tract, called *Gray's Bower*, containing one Hundred Acres.

One Tract, called *Preſley*, containing four hundred and ſeventeen Acres, both lying in *Anne-Arundel* County.

ALSO, The following Tracts of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, for the Uſe aforeſaid.

Part of a Tract, called *Accord*, containing one hundred Acres.

Part of a Tract, called *Amſterdam*, containing eighty Acres.

Part of a Tract, called *Preſton's Marſh*, containing ſix hundred and fifteen Acres.

One Tract, called *Norway*, containing ſix hundred and thirty Acres.

One Tract, called *Barber's Beginning*, containing one hundred Acres.

One Tract, called *Drum Mine*, containing ſix hundred and ſixty eight Acres.

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WILLIAM CUMMING, junior.

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